Ampacmenta To-day ath's Theatre-The Little Delective, Matin Rouery Theatre Bertha, Repont's Opera House - 4th av. and thirt. Grand Opera House-Oofty Gooft. Matince Diche Thontre Ballet, de. Maeiner, Fifth Avenue Theoree Diverse, Matures, Hympio Theatre-Hampiy Dompty, Matinee, Btefaway Ruti-Vicana Laip Orchastes. Matures Rtadt Theutre-German Opera.

Fan Francisco Minstrels 545 Broadway. Fan Francisco Minatrela - Sa circum, Ac. Maunce Fany Parter's Opern House - Sarlesque, Ac. Maunce Niblo's Garden—Carl, the Fiddler. Mal'nec. Keweemb & Arlington's Minatrela - 18th st. and Bros Drien Square Theatre—Burle que and Pantonime. M Malinet's—A Day is Paris. Lurlice. Matinee. Wood's Museum—Lash, the Fortaken, Matinee.

play rates at the up-town advertisement office.

. FOR PRESIDENT.

Our Inter Eranklin, Dr. HORACE GREELEY,

> OF CHAPPAQUA. And that old Friend, so onge and bland,

The City Debt.

The assertion that the city and county delit would when correctly secertained be found to amount to \$200,000,000 has been refuted by the report of the Supervisors', Aldermen's, and Citizens' Joint Committee of Investigation, published in yesterday's EUN. This report shows that the debt, so far from being \$200,000,000, is in form only \$97,287,525, and in reality but about \$62, 700,000. This is exclusive of unadjusted liabilities for current expenditures, which, however, cannot as yet amount to any con eiderable sum

It will be noticed that the Committee es simate as part of the \$97,287,525 the follow lag items :

Total ... The first of these items represents money advanced by the city to pay the claims of owners of property taken or damaged by street openings and other improvements until the assessments upon the property benefited can be collected. As these assessments fully equal the amount required to pay the damages, and are a lien upon real estate worth at least ten times as much, the city runs no risk of loss in anticipating them. The seeond and third items are simply advances made by money-lenders on account of the annual tax levy, which will, in the regular order of things, be collected next month, and just about suffice to meet them. Deducting the sum of these items-\$34,590,700from the \$97,287,525 reported by the Committee, leaves the net debt of the city and

county, as we said, \$62,700,000. Considering that the tax levy for this year has been spent already, and that our net indebtment on Oct. 5, 1870, or less than a year ago, was, according to the famous report of Messrs. ASTOR, TAYLOR, ROBERTS, BROWN, SISTARE, and SCHELL, only \$47,895,110, the present showing is bad enough without any exaggerration.

The Great Gold Conspiracy-Was Prestdent Grant an Accomplice ?

The World elaborately reviews the facts in the great gold conspiracy of 1869, with the evidence upon the subject taken before the Committee of the House of Representatives. These facts are stated by our contemperary as follows :

perary as follows:

"The leading stirits in the organization of the great gold pool out of which this seendal arose were Mr. Jay Gould and Col. James First, Jr. It was notoricus in New York that with both of these men President Grant had lived conspicuously on terms of intimacy during different visits made by him to New York; associating with them, as the Investigating Committee put it, in the steamers of First and Gould and at the house of the President's brother-in-law, Mr. Cornin. With First and Gould were directly associated this brother-in-law of the President, Mr. Cornin, and a stepson of Mr. Colnin named Capitenwood. Through the influence mainly of Catherwood and of Cornin an office in New York of the bighest importance to any confederacy tent on making money by manipulating the control of the Through the influence mainly of Catherwood and of Corring an office in New York of the highest importance to any confederacy best on making money by manipulating the control of the Government over the gold market—the Sub-Treas. urwribe of the United States—was. Jiven 10. a. p.orticular person very closely connected both with the President himsed and with the President's kinsmen. This was tien. EUTTERFIELD—'an old friend,'it was testified before Congress, 'of the President's kinsmen. This was den. EUTTERFIELD—'an old friend,'it was testified before Congress, 'of the President's brother-in-law and a riend of the President,' Gen. BUTTERFIELD had also assisted the President's certain pecuniary transactions with Corring. A subscription having been raised soon after the close of the war to purchase a house in Washington for Gen. Grant, the house purchased with that subscription was bought of Mr. Corring. Afterward, when Gen. Grant was elected to the Presidency, Gen. BUTTERFIELD, with the cooperation of Mr. Corring, raised into Gen. Sheemann.

"Butterring having been appointed Sub-Treasarer, the great gold speculation began. With Butterring the great gold speculation began. With Butterring to bring out clearly the case so far as it refers to and implicates President Grant.

"Huw as testified before the Committee of Congress that President Grant had personally assured one of the gold-gamblers, Mr. Gould, it has dead one of the gold-gamblers, Mr. Gould, he the President, had 'countermanted the order.' It was

one of the gold-gamblers, Mr. Gould, that 'ne would not sell gold,' and further that upon Mr. Bourwell's giving an order to sell gold, but he President, had 'countermanded the order.' It was also testified that when Mr. Bourwell's in on the 4th of September, 1859, had accorded a dinner in New York from the bears in acid,' the President interfered so far as to write Mr. Bourwell a letter intended as a 'counterbast' in behalf of the bulls.' It was also testified that letters on the gold speculation, written by Mr. Connint to the President, and by Mrs. Commit of Mrs. Ganart, had been sent to those high personages by Mr. First. These letters were 'described' to the Committee; but the latters themselves were stated to have been 'destroyed.' It was also testified that the sum of \$25,000, being equal to one year's salary of the Executive, was sent by Mr. Connin in behalf of the gold-gamblers to Mrs. Ganart at Washington as an earnest of the profits to come. It was also testified fint Mrs. Grant had written a letter in reply to Mrs. Connin's letter about the gold speculations. If was also testified fint Mrs. Grant had written a letter in reply to Mrs. Connin's letter about the gold speculations. If was also testified fint Mrs. Grant had written a letter in reply to Mrs. Connin's letter about the gold 'conformant' Gold' 'conforman

The World, we think, is wrong in one par-" Washington was not an earnest of profits city of Washington there are benal statutes

to come, but was the actual profit upon the protecting the negre in all the privileges of sale of a parcel of gold which had been purchased for her account as part of the general operation. In other respects we think the statement of our contemporary is accurate. It is certain that, although President GRANT has denied that he had anything to do with the gold conspiracy, except to break it down the facts proved in the case do not bear ou his denial; and he still stands before the trb bunal of the people with the guilt of this unparalleled conspiracy upon him.

Andrew H. Green.

It may not be uninteresting just now look a little into the antecedents of Mr. A. H. GREEN, who has so suddenly become a man of first-rate importance in the city. On all hands it is agreed that he is a man of strict probity; and the prevailing impression is, that he has sufficient pluck and determination for his present trying position. As to the extent of his financial ability there is some difference of opinion, and it is not certain whether he owes his appointment to his old friend and business associate Mr. Tru-DEN, or to Mr. HAVEMEYER, who appears to have been his godfather on the present occasion. We incline to the opinion that the long head of SAMUEL J. THURN was mainly nstrumental in bringing about this unex pected result.

Mr. Gurun's entrance bute public life was under the auspices of TILDEN. At the time the original Commission for the Central Park was organized, the city was governed by THURLOW WEED through Boards and Commissions appointed at Albany, and composed principally of persons who were amenable to his counsel and advice. With a characteristic affectation of magnanimity, Mr. WEED, after taking care to place the control of the Park Commission in the hands of his own friends, asked the late Duay RICHMOND to name an honcest Democrat suited to a place on the Board. RICHMOND, who was never hoodwinked by WEED's plausible assurances, at first declined to take any part in the matter, insisting that inesmuch as the Democrats would have no power in the management of the Park, they ught not to assume any of the responsibility. But upon reflection the bluff DEAN hanged his view of the case, and came to the conclusion that an incorruptible Democrat in the Board might aid in protect ng the public interest. TILDEN was a model statesman and politician, as well as lawyer and business man, in RICHMOND's estimation; and GREEN being then in THe DEN's office, where he said none but honest men would be tolerated, he named that gentleman for the place, and he was appointed. The selection was a fortunate one, undoubt edly; and the influence exercised by Mr. GREEN in his long service on the Commis sion was in the interest of economy and in tegrity, as well as good taste and refine

It is too early in the day to form a de cided opinion as to the effect of placing Mr GREEN in charge of the finances of the city. His position is an anomalous one, and may lack the moral force that would stach to his administration if he had been invested with the control of the office in a more regular way. It is obvious, however, that a sen sation of relief has been experienced by the community since he has succeeded to the powers and duties of the Comptroller.

An Insult to Colored Citizens.

GRANT's chosen friends everywhere seem o be infected with the maladroit blundering that marks the party management and mancouvres of the great Gift Taker himself It is a self-evident proposition that without the general support of the negroes all over the country GRANT stands not the slightest chance of a reclection, even if the power of the Administration should be sufficient to overcome the decided opposition to his renomination manifesting itself in the Republican ranks. Hence the professions of affection and esteem for the colored race so constantly attered by the champions of present taking and nepotism. But there is a parade and ostentation in the manner in which these professions are made that arouses the suspicions of the blacks, who are naturally distrustful and jealous; and when they are met with slights and insults, no assurances of regard

No amount of hollow protestations will counteract the effect of the affront put upon the colored race by the officeholding managers at an entertainment recently given to GRANT at Titusville. He has just travelled through the State of Pennsylvania. At Titusville, in the oil regions, a public breakfast was given him at the principal hotel. For this breakfast seventy-five tickets were sold at two dollars apiece. He was travelling as the representative of the American people, and all citizens, black as well as white, had a common interest in paying their respects to the Chief Magistrate of the country. A respectable colored man purchased a ticket for the Presidential breakfast On presenting it at the door, he was refused admission, as he believes, and as everybody believes, on account of his color.

will conciliate their support.

The officeholders, as usual, pretended that it was a Democratic trick; but the insulted colored man has published a card from which it is evident that he and his friends understand that he was excluded from the entertainment solely on account of his color. The Titusville Courier denouaces the conduct of the officeholders in the following

"We have denounced this treatment of Mr. LEE. and still denounce it, as an outrage upon the coored American citizens, and as an outrage upon American citizens without regard to color. An American citizens without regard to color. And we cannot help transfunction that all candid and fair minded versions will agree with us in this conclusion. We have no wish to make political capital out of this matter. The position of the Democratic party, when the attempt was made to take from the States the right to regalite suffered in their own respective limits, and confer this power upon the General Government, is very well understood. In this position we naturally got the ill-will of the colored becope, and expected, as has been generally realized, that they would yote against us. But, now that they are clothed with all the rights and disputies of American citizens, we shall unhesitatingly condemn any attempt to rob them of their privileges."

A gross, deliberate affront of this descrip ion is not to be atoned for by any amount of empty professions, or by the action of the Government pretending to protect the negro from the oppression of the whites at the South. Here is something tangible, stinging, and which cannot be explained away, propresentation of the President himself. Will formal enactments, assuring The sum of twenty-five thousand the rights of the negro, compensate for this dollars sent by Mr. CORBIN to Mrs. GRANT | insult? In the Southern States and in the

the white rise, and keepers of saloons have negroes drink at their bars. But what does formal social recognition amount to, as against the insult of having the door of a public entertainment, given to the President

in his official capacity, shut in the face of a black man after he has paid his money for a

ticker of admission? Why Gold Goes Up. The quotations for gold in Wall street

have been steadily going up for some weeks past, and the unexpected sale of \$6,000,000 of the con modity on Thursday by the Treasury Department has had but an inappreciable effect in depressing them. This phenomenor is due to several causes. In the first place. a syndicate of speculators are operating for a rise. Secondly, as shown by the advance of the rate of interest by the Bank of England, the stagnation of the European money market which prevailed during the summer has come to an end, and the millions which were temporarily sent over here and loaned at two and three per cent. per annum bave been called home. Thirdly, our imports are large, and that creates a large demand for coin for duties.

Secretary BOUTWELL is blamed by many people for not doing this, that, and the other thing to keep gold down. In our opinion he does too much for that purpose already. If he would attend to his own business strictly, and not try to help either the bulls or the bears in Wall street, the mercantile community would be much better off than they now are. They can understand and provide against the workings of the laws of trade: but the caprices of a man clothed with the inniense powers of the Secretary of the Treasury are too much for them. The market is kept in a state of uncertainty which is great deal worse than either a high or a ow price of gold.

In a circular letter which the Hon. SAMUEL . Trapen has recently sent to prominent Democrata in various parts of the State, he says that the charter of 1870 had the votes of nearly all the Republican members of the Legislature. so ; but Mr. Tilben fuils to state that these Republicans were paid for their votes with Boss Tweed's money, or with promises of State aid to railroads which have never been kept.

The World published the following ineresting telegram yesterday:

"PHILADRIPHIA, Pa., Sept. 21 .- The United State "PHILADRIPHA, Pa., Sept. 21 — The United States steamer Tainpoosas, Commander McRiverier, arrived at the Navy Yard en route to Washington from Portsmouth, N. II., whither also had carried the Inon. A. G. Cappell, and family and the families of some of the officers of the nave, in connection with her recular duty of freighting naval stores, Mr. Cappell, and wife and nearly a dozen lidius belonging to the party refurned in the vessel improved in health and delighted with the trip."

This does not tell the whole truth. The Talla oosa was sent out, not to carry naval stores, but to convey Mr. Carrett, and his family on a pleasure trip. Secretary Roseson and Jen. Grant regard this as a proper way of spending the public money. They treat a vessel of the navy exactly as they would treat their own rivate yacht; although if the vessel were their wn they would have to pay her expenses, while, as she belongs to the United States, the cost of running her comes out of the pockets of the

Hon. Hanny Smith, President of the Police Com mission, was not in the city at the time the vouchers were stelen from the Comptroller's office. That robbery occurred on Sunday, Sepember 10. Mr. Surru went to Saratoga c September 4, six days previous, and remained there until the afternoon of September 18, when he returned to this city. During the whole of this period he did not see Haceger er any of the ersons connected with the robbery.

It appears that in the accounts at the Comptroller's office the city is represented as having paid between January, 1868, and July, 1870. \$463,000 to Mr. G. L. Schuyler for lumber, while Mr. Schuyler, who is a perfectly honorable man, and whose word no one will doubt, states that during the whole period he received only \$48,500, for which he gave full value in timber and lumber. His pay for this he did not receive directly from the city authorities, but through a third person to whom he assigned his claim on the recommendation of James Watson, County Auditor, now deceased. This third person, whose name Mr. Schutten does not give, aftered the claim by adding \$415,000 to it, after which he obtained the money, paying Mr. Schoy-Lsa his share and dividing the amount of the robbery with some member or members of the Ring. Other instances of the same sort of fraud are

In another column we publish details of the military events occurring in the Eastern Department of Cuba. The Spaniards have been bliged to withdraw their troops from all the interior camps and cities, and to take refuge in the scaperts. Gen. Maximo Gonez holds complete sway over the district of Guantanamo. Col. Caliato Gancia hovers round Santiago de Cuba. The Spaniards have evacuated Bayamo, and the patriot Gen. VICENTE GARCIA has got the garrison of Las Tunas shut up, so that its sur render is merely a question of a few days.

By an act passed at the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature the people of that State will be called upon to vote at the October election on the question whether a Convention shall be called to amend the Constitution, and also unon the adoption of an amendment to the present Constitution providing for a change in the mode of electing the State Treasurer. The Republican State Convention passed resolutions pointing out certain amendments which it was deemed desirable to incorporate in the Constitution, which has not been revised since 1838; among these are provisions for the prohibition of special legislation, for the election of all State officers by the people, for the passage of a system of general laws, and for changes in the judicial system. But it has been agreed that the matter shall not be treated as a party question, and the Chairmen of the Republican and Democratic State Committees have united in a recommendation that tickets for and against the Convention shall be circulated by the committees and canvassers of

both political parties. What is this report from Chicago, according to which the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows there has amended its constitution so that no colored man can become a member? This will be bad for the Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX when he comes to run for the Presidency, unless he can show that the change was made in opposition to his wishes and his influence. So long as there are eight hundred thousand negro voters in the United States, candidates for high offices must treat colored men with deference.

HALL DISN'ILL CALL LUR CONFLORE OF LUR JUSTIC national which met in London on Thursday. nust be a mistake; Karl Mark died about a fortnight ago.

Deposit your money in the Mutual Benefit Savings hank (Sun Building) or nosile (Sty Hall - 4-de.

GRANT AND THE GERMANS

TELLING SPEECH OF SENATOR CARI SCHURS AT NASHVILLE.

Why he Opposes Grant's Renomination— He will not Aid a Usurper—An Appeal to the Good Men of the Nouth—The New Departure—The Great National Party.

A brief summary of the speech of Senator Carl Schurz, delivered at Nashville on Wednesday, in the presence of an immense crowd, representing all Thursday's Sun. Full reports of the speech show that it was one of the most bold, timely, and effective efforts that this distinguished orator and states man has yet made. After a review of the present ondition of public affairs, and an earnest argument in favor of general amnesty, the Senator gave his

OPPOSING THE RENOMINATION OF GRANT,

opposing the renomination of Grant, as-follows:

When I, the other day, in a public socech at Clifcago, declared that I would not support President Grant for reflection on account of the flagrant violation of the Constitution he has committed in the San Domingo case, a great many of my Republican brethren were shocked beyond measure, and raised a cry of high treation against the party, while some of the feeble in mind exclaimed that my making such a declaration was a sure sign that I must have been disappointed in the matter of patronage. I may assure them that I spoke with cool and mature deliberation, for it will not do to trife with such cases. I will not rere argue the San Domingo matter over again, but I will say simply this: When a President orders the navy of the United States to a foreign country, and without condescending to ask Congress for authority, instructing our naval officers to protect and defend the chief of a foreign government against any foreign enemy, and even against his own subjects and countrymen; and when he does this not only while negotiations, however, would not confer upon the President the subcratic power to resort to measures of war at his own pleasure; but even after the results of such negotiations is the Sispe of a treaty have been formally and solemnly rejected by the Senate, and we have no relations with that foreign rovernment when a President does that, then he served the Constitution is all of its most vital points, and he constitutes himself the arbiter of peace and war for this great Republic. And when I am asked to endorse such an act by supporting that President for constitution, and they to all the subcratic of the people; he violates the Constitution, and they to all its assectionies, and in constitutes himself the arbiter of peace and war or this great Republic. And when I am asked to endorse such an act by supporting that President force of this Republic with be a justification and encouragement to all future Presidents in committing acts of the support of the pro

paving the way to the advent of irresponsible persons government in this Republic; and which I am told that by such opposition other grave interests may be jeoparded, I answer that I am very doubted whether the wanton levity with which our Presidents are to be permitted to play with the peace and honor of the people, and the general decay of constitutional notions, do not constitute, in their inevitable consequences, as great a danger, and perhaps eyen greater than any now within sight. And when I am tanningly reminded by pliable partisans that the people do not care much about these constitutional questions, I answer that if there are many with de not care about the integrity of taeir republicae institutions, this constitutes only a stronger reason why those who do care should make themselves leard, and act with determination. I am requently reminded that declarations like those thave just made are apt to prove ruinous to a public min. Be it so, I take the risk, for I am in corners, and I am sure the day will come when many of those who now suring their sorrow, admit that I was right, unless this tendency be speedily arrested.

THE POURTEENTH AND FITTEENTH AMENDMENTS.

redictions will, to their sorrow, admit that I was right, unless this tendency be speedily arrested.

THE POURTHENTH AND FIFTENTH AMENDMENTS.
Senator Schurz then proceeded to consider the assertion frequently made on the Democratic side, that a fatal blow at local self-government was struck by the Fourteenth and Fitteeth Amendments to the Constitution, and argued that their object was simply to secure to every citizen those civil rights which made him a freemen, and the suffrage which enables him to participate in the functions of self-government; while the only dangers that threat ened our free institutions were to be found in the ened our free institutions were to be found in the unscrupulousness of these in power, the cowards nd venuity of politicians, and in the carcless levity the masses, who are too indifferent to the val what they possess to exercise that vigilance which The Senator continued:

No, the Constitution as it is to day contains more guarantees and safeguards of human freedom and rights than any constitution ever devised by human wisdom. If, under it, the American people lose; particle of their liberties, they will have themselves to blame.

o blame.
Many of you will noint to the Ke-Kiux iaw as langerous stretch of ac powers of the Central Government, and as the offspring of the new constitutional amendments. I myself call that law a dangerous stretch of the central power. I most carnestly spoke against it as such; and having spoken and voted against it in the Schate, I am now free to say that I do not consider it the obspring of the new sonstitutional amendments, for I believe a similar law would have been passed under the same circumstances and a sufficient pretext of power would came been. Scrawe-Lott. of the Constitution, even without these amendments. This being a master of special interest to the Senate, I wil explain myself more fully. Let me tell you—and I wish you to consider it well—that the mere cry for constitutional government is not sufficient to agreet the tennercy you see embodied in the Ka-Kiux set. That have we enacted to stop the acts of violence and persecution mixed to bring the perpetrators of those acts to the penishment they deserve. That in many localities such acts have been perpetrated, not inose acts to the panishment they descrive. That is many localities such acts have been perpetrated, not perhaps to so fearful an extent as is asserted by interested partial, not still in considerable number, no well informed person will deay, and I may say that I have Southern and Democratic testimony to prove it; that those acts almost uniformly passed without adequate punishment is equally certain; that they deserve punishment no just man can doubt. The circumstances adoned in extension of those crimes I will hereafter discuss; they do not affect the tests not their oriminal character.

Now that the Ru-Klux law, with its characteristic features as objudicies to our constitutional system.

Now that the Ru-Klux law, with its characteristic actors as obnetices to our constitutional external expectation of the second o

AN APPEAL TO THE GOOD MEN OF THE SOUTH. portance of combined action by the good an eses of every kind and to extinguish the sotri which produces them; to make law and justice evall, to put down corruption, and to give their stee economical, honest, and good government. e appealed to his hearers to take an active part for signing forward movements of reform which would neat the South and North alike, saying : Wity should you sit still and fold your arms while

lement the South and North alike, easying:

Wire should you sit still and fold your arms wife a movement set up to the preferred the civil service of the Government? Has not the South suffered as much and even more made existing abuses than the rest of the country; and are not your interests, therefore, unitnately connected with it in interests of all used? You especially should finist upon the country and are not your interests, therefore, unitnately connected with it in interests of all used? You especially should finist upon the country of reith a dribtrary knowlish make the public offices the mere spoils of the victorious party. The others of the Government has become a political array, commanded by one man and his satellies. It rests with the President to use his power to appoint, to remove, as a machine. The property of the means in the property of the means the spower to appoint, to remove, as a machine and become to a vase civil more scrambles for spoils and pinnder, appealing to the meanst instincts of human nature instead of the meanst instincts of human nature instead of the more scrambles for spoils and pinnder, appealing to the meanst instincts of human nature instead of the more scrambles for spoils and pinnder, appealing to the meanst instincts of human nature instead of the more scrambles for spoils and pinnder, appealing to the meanst instincts of human nature instead of the more scrambles for spoils and pinnder, appealing to the meanst instincts of human nature instead of the more scrambles for spoils and pinnder, appealing to the meanst instincts of human nature instead of the more scrambles for spoils and pinnder, appealing to the meanst instincts of human nature instead of the more scrambles for spoils and pinnder, appealing to the meanst instincts of human nature instead of the more scrambles for spoils and pinnder, appealing to the meanst instincts of human nature instead of the more spoiled in the spoil of the

elements of the people be again attracted to the po-

THE TROUBLE WITH THE NEW DEPARTURE. In relation to the New Departure of the Democra cy the Senator said :

cy the Senator said:

The Democratic party in some of the Northern States, appreciating the utter impossibility of success with a profession of faith like its last national platform, has resolved to take a new departure, by recognizing the constitutional amendments embodying the results of the war. If you want proof of the fact that the new departure has not strengthened the Democratic party, look at the result of recent elections; and I have no doubt that the elections which are to come off this fail will only add to the number of Democratic defeats. These things are not the result of accidental circumstances, as some

which are to come off this fail will-only add to the number of Democratic defeats. These things are not the result of accidental circumstances, as some party papers try to make out. The defeats come not because the Republican party have greyn, marship, weaker. It is felt to be essentially a party of the past. Many Republicans are desartisfied with their organization, but they feel it would be like jumping into yesterday, and a yesterday which they disk not like. Thus these defeats are not accidents, but symptoms of decomposition. The new departure, however wise in principle, could not secure the sincere assant of the whole party, because it could not scarre the sincere assant of the whole party, because it could not scarre the sincere assant of the whole party, because it could not scarre the sincere assant of the whole party, because it could not scarre the sincere assant of the whole party, because it could not scarre the sincere assant of the properson the movement itself as a more measures for obtaining power.

Feeling that it had for its footing in the actual state of things, the Democrate party has tried the new departure as a sort of flying machine, but its traditions and former professions and performance cling to it as a dead weight, and the tail is too heavy for the kite. Neither will he fairest promises in the Democratic platform, whatever their value may be in other respects, avail much to secure success. Party platforms are like promises to pay—notes of hand. It requires credit to have them discounted, and the Democratic party has lost that kind of credit which would make its mere promises in word a current paper in the market. And however good the mames of those who may endorse, they will only evidance their own credit as the endorsers of 2 distrusted firm. It say these things without any prejudice (sine ird ef studio), simply because they ure true. The proof of their truth you can read in the current events. But more than that, whatever that perty may do will appear, however justly or nijustly, a

bring on the possibility of a reaction. Most possible outside of it would researd it so; and what is worse, a large number of its members, especially in the South, would look at it decidedly in that light.

It is so with the new departure, and it would be still worse without it. Its success would therefore, in spite of its profession, be encouragement to reactionary desires. For this reason, I should consider a Democratic victory a great mistortune, especially for the South. To the North it would be far less threatening in its consequences than to you, I do certainly not think that the overthrow of the results of the war would be accomplished, for a certous actes, of would also seen said to wre into a cition which would speedily overwhelm it. It would be netterly hepseless and is vain, but the disturbance and confusion caused by the new attempt would be and confusion caused by the new attempt would be misfortune enough, and the weight of that mistor-tune would fall directly and almost entirely apon the South.

The Senator then proceeded to draw the following picture of the NATIONAL PARTY OF THE PETURE

as he would have it:

The truly national party of the future, of a composition and with a policy such as I have described—can it be formed? It will not be difficult, as soon as the attitude of the old parties with have demonstrated its necessity. Experebend it appears already desirable to a large number of thinking men in this country. It may be here all of a saidden, and anless I am greatly mistance the tendency is breaking the skin of the body politic in all directions. As to muself, I have only in view the accomplishment of the skie of the body politic in all directions. As to myself, I have only in view the accomplishment of certain ends of public policy. I want this to be a country of true, free men. I want to see the camerighte of all efficiently protected in every part of this republic. I want to see the Constitution of the country as it is conscientiously enforced amobserved by the Government as well as the cit izens. I want peace to provail and fraterns feeling to unite again the hearts of all Americans. I want the morality of our political life raised to a lighter standard. I want a just distribution of our public burdens, and an honest and ribution of our public burdens, and an inonest and conomical administration of our affairs. By the astrumentality of what party these ends be se

siled for.

Shall I tell you what my ideal would have been of be development which our 'affairs' should have aken to a period like this? A wiping out of all oast differences and animosities, and a complete fusion of all political elements as formerly divided; general a device for national bormony and good feeding, so commanding and so unalloyed by selfich apparations, as to render possible the unaphrous election to the Fresidency of a man whose broad and generous national spirit would appeal to the hearts of all patriots where respect for the Constitution and laws would command the confidence of all well meaning then, and the purity of whose character and whose high principles as a gentlemon would insure the infusion of a new moral spirit micour political life. The influences which on this side and the other have contributed to keep us fur from the realization of this ideal, I will not sgain discuss. They should in any event not provent us from using the means we cossess to move forward in the direction of the same end; but you, men of the South, I will not again than the means we cosses to move forward in the direction of the same end; but you, men of the South, I the means we cossess to move forward in the direction of the same and; but you, men of the South, I sulce at again to make a berraming without delay. You cannot ever-selimate the importance of the things which depend on your action. It you, by a hearty and well-directed cooperation of all the good and activated extracting the tendency and abinty of local self-government as exercised by you to secure the supremuse of law, to protect the equal rights of all, even the lowliest among you, to restore general confidence, and to put voicity upon the road of progressive improvement, the greatest difficulties will be removed which stand in the way of a harmonique and happy future upon the basis of the new order things. You will build not your States to new greatness and prosperity; the hearts of all good men in the North will fly to you with the warmth of renewed affection, and the voice of the South will be heard by the conjidence tain ever betore.

CONCLUSION.

Senator Schurg concluded his elequent speech is

the following words:

My friends, I shall now take leave of yon. Some opinions I have expressed may have run against those which many of you entertained, but they come from a mind carnestly seeking for the truth, and from a heart fall of the analous needs to see heared the womans strack by past could us, and the whole American people once more united in the proud consciousness of a common nationality. I entrest you to give what I have said a candid consideration. The whole measure or my ambition will be filled if I succeed to doing something to remove the questions so deeply involving the peace and future mappiness of the American people from the teverism atmosphere of partisan passion and solfshness, and so bring in that condition of things which will dissolve studeous preprintees and mela way old resentment, and open our minds and hearts wide to a just understanding of our duties and a new era of good feeling. the following words:

Decline of American Commerce on the 1sth-

Recent letters from Panama deplore the con tion of commercial effairs on the isthmus. Th nce busy streets of Panama and Aspinwall ar lmost described. Many of the largest merchan have closed their stores, and others are preparing to do so. The English company, with its fine fleet of ships, has met with deserved success, while on the other hand the Pansana Brilroad is going do wa as rapidly as any enterprise or the kind can go, and it equally deserves it. The canal project is abandoned. There is no energy, enterprise, or anything like life on the istimus, as in the past.

The same success could have been given to the Pansana Railroad that has been awarded the Englisa line. The lucrative commerce of the coast, instead of crossing the istimuts, is now carried via the straits. It is apparent everywhere that unless the Pansana Railroad Company intends to allow its affairs to drift into bankrupicy and the road oass into other hands, there must be a speedy and radical change in its management. rave closed their stores, and others are preparing to

PATRIOT SUCCESSES IN CUBA.

The Whole District of Guantanamo in the Handa of the Insurgents-How the Span-iards Report Victories.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 7.—The entire disrict of Guantanamo is to-day in possession of the nsurgents. The alarm of the planters is interest All who can are selling their negroes. Nobody thinks of next year's crop, because they see that the Government is unable to defend their properties as a proof of which inability nothing more convinc ing can be adduced than that in the very presence the Spaniards twenty-eight of the finest estate of the jurisdiction have seen burned to the ground. The command of the Spanish troops was given to Col. Juan Lopez del Campilio, and after concen trating all the troops he could, he had sundry skir nishes with the advance bodies of Gen. Muximo Gomez's army. Campillo at once sent back to this city for reinforcements, and as none were to be had here, the steamer Cuba was sent to Manzaniilo and brought thouce three hundred men. Then ensued an awkward quarrel between Campilio and Col Valera. The latter refused to ebey Compilio's or dere, and they very nearly came to blows. Campillo has since been broken for cowardice. How ever, the patriots are whipping the Spaniards in the districts of Baynto and El Toro, and the latter dire not attempt an attack on Gomez's head-

Since Campillo's diegrace the command of the forces has been given to Brigadier Martinez del Campo. He was hadiy defeated on the 25th ult. Cubana lost a flag, the Spaniards lost over sixty killed, and were unable to carry the position. Here there are no troops, and the three to four thousand which the Spaniards have in the district of Guantanamo are entirely lessificient to defend the property there. A friend of mine who has just come in from Guantanamo tells me that that place is full of hospitals, and time every day at least ten or twelve wounded wore brought in. It is absolutely impossible for Spain to drive the patriots out of Guantanamo. They say that 5,000 men will arrive here from the Peninsula this month. Five thousand men for the whole island is a drop in the occan. At least 13,000 would be required for Guantanamo alone.

alone.
But the successes of the patriots are not limited to Guentaname. In Bayano, Hokule, Les Tunes, and Puerto Principe the revolution to-day is stronger than ever. It is of course absurd to place any cretence in Governmental reports. When any important actions occurs they never mention it at all, because they always get worsted; or if they do they employ the old, sterestaged, phrase of "nine.

To-day a court-martial was held over Don To-To-day a contemnatian was held over Don Teo-baldo Trenard, who was condemned at Cobre by the bloody and rascally Caffiguit to six years' hard labor. The case was carried to Hawana, and neth-ing could be proved against him. Caffigal is to be sent to Spain, to be there tried for his atrocities. The end of it all will doubtless be that this secun-drel, who deserves to be burned slive, will go scot-free, and probably be promoted. We have seen the same happen in the case of that murderer, Gozalez Boet, who was condemned to ten years' hard labor, and who is to-day in command of the Spanish forces in Camaguey. in Camaguey.

DUELLING IN GEORGIA.

A Georgia Colonel Shoots a Gentleman from St. Louis-Pistols at Fitteen Paces-A Trivial Quarrel.
From the Augusta Chronicle, Sept. 19.

On last Saturday rumors were rife on the street that a duel we sto be fought by two gentlemen of this city. As hopes were entertained of an anneable adjustment of the affair without a resort to the field an mention was made of the difficulty. No settlement, however, was effected, and on Sunday morning the duel took place, resulting in one of the combatants receiving a serious wound, while the other narrowly escaped losing life. From what we have been able to gather.

narrowly escaped losing life. From what been able to gather, THE DIFFICULTY ORIGINATED THE DIFFICULTY OBIGINATED as follows. We do not expect to give the details of the quarrel, nor is it necessiry that view should be given. Suffice it to say that on the night of last Friday. Capt. William M. D'Antignae of this city and Mr. Deli of St. Louis, Mo., who has been residing in Augusta for some time past, had a difficulty about some trivial matter. Words passed between the parties, and the quarrel finally resulted in Capt. D'Antignae striking Mr. Deli. Before the fight could progress say further, a number of general may further the standing by interfered, and prevented any further hostilities. Auxious to avert, if possible, any trouble, mutual friends attempted to

CN-THE NEET MORNING Mr. Dell sent a friend—Mr. G. E. Ratellife—to Capt. D'Antinac, bearing a peremptory chilence. The invitation was premptly accepted, and the challenged party named as his friend Mr. J. B. Harriss. The preliminaries for the hostile meeting were arranged, and time, place, and weapons chosen. In the mean time a report of swhat was going on got est, and was pretty generally discussed on the streets. A number of gentlemen were anxious to stop the duel, and at a late hour on Saturday evening some one went before Justice Olim and got that magistrate to issue

WARRANTS AGAINST THE PARTIES,

THAT NIGHT THE CHALLENGE WAS RENEWED.

THAT MIGHT THE CHALLENGE WAS RENEWED, and, siter a consultation between the seconds, the meeting was arranged to take place sext morning at 7 o'clock, near Graniteville, Souto Carolina. The next (Sunday) morning at 3 o'clock the parties left to an—one of the principals and his friend on the Wilmington train, the other party, and his second on the Charlotte train. Both of the railroads rannear Graniteville, and all the parties got off at that olace. Accompanying the parties were some ten of twelve persons who had gone down to whenes the duel, and Drs. Campbell, Carfer, and De Sanssure Ford, who went to give medical assistance in case it should be rendered necessary by the fermination of the meeting.

THE PLACE

the Phace chosen for the encounter was a snot just outside of the corporate hours of the little manufacturing town of Graniteville. It was not a grass plut or forest glade, but a level sandy platform, washed by the water of the freshet of lass summer the weapons were Colt's navy revolvers, londe by gunsmiths in Augusta; the distance was fifted paces.

THE FIGRY.

Mr. Harries, the second of Capt. D'Antignac, was selected to give the word—after a proposition to discharge the pisted and recoal them on the fleid had been leade and rejected—and the men were handed their words and proposition to the present of the word the parties freed. The discharges were almost simultaneous, parties at a short distance thinking that but one shot had been freed. Mr. Dell was uninjured, but Cupt. D'Antiguae had a very narrow escape. His antigonial's bail entered the left lappel of his cost, and passed out near the arm, witness of the proposition of the property of the deed proceeded. The

Mr. Dell was then asked if he was satisfied, and replying in the negative the duel proceeded. The word was again civen, and both pistels discharged almost at the matant. Capt. D'Antignee was nainjured, but the onli from als pistel and placed the other combatant hors de combat. The ball entered Mr. Dell's right leg a few inches above the since indicting a fless wound, and bassed into the left leg, making a wound of a serious character. This, of course, put an end to the deel. Mr. Dell bled a great deal, and it was feared that the temoral artery had been severed. The physicians were summoned to the spot, and all the appliances of their art but to the spot, and all the appliances of thei into requisition.

COMING HOME.

COMING HOME.

The question now was how to get home. The reperts of the pistols and the news of the duel had sroused the values of Graniteville, and there was reason to apprehend that the authorities would make a radion the party. In order to avoid anything of the kind, the unwounded principal, his second, and most of the spectators chartered a wagon and came across the country—some seventeen or eighteen miles—to Sandbar ferry, where they were met by carriages and brought to the city. The wounded man and his friends watted at Granite ville until a trial arrived, and, in order to avoid detection and arrest on the way, got in a close car. They made the trip safely, and reached Augusta Sunday afternoor.

MR. DELL'S WOUND

is considered a rather serious injury, though it will be several days before the physicians can give any nositive orinion about it.

The duel is the first which has been fought near this city in years, and, of course, formed the chief topic of conversation on the streets yesterday.

Another Criminal Railway Smesh.

cial train en the Hudson River Rallroad, due at 6:20 P. M., ran into a coal train at the crossing of the Hudson and Boston Railroad. The engine and and the Busine River truly more come back.

and the bargage car was badly damaged. One conform the truly more demonstration of the truly more demonstration of the truly more demonstration of the truly conform the truly of the truly more definition of the truly more definition. The seculent was caused by neglect of the rule requiring trains to stop before crossing the tracks at this station.

SUNDEASES.

-There are 9,000 miles of railway in Russia. -Thirty Hindoos are studying law in London, -A \$2 carriage ride is the Omaha idea of a

vedding tour.

—The post offices of England delivered about

362,722,660 letters last year.
—Prussian Blood and Burnt Paris are the

-Prussian Blood and burnt rails are the names announced for two new colors.

-The Apache Indians are now accused of shooting golden pullets at their enemies.

-Richmond has a society of colored fadica

alled " The Daughters of the Golden Candlovick -Two women in Kansas have gone as partners

nto the law business. They propose to be se -Sterling Sledge, 73 years of age, her been

seat to the Virginia State Prison for fifteen years, which is bad for old Sledge.

Oregon claims that its lumber business is owits most important trade. It has grown to once -In England on Oct. 5 new postal rates go

into effect, by which a letter weigning one ounce will -A gentleman who was forcibly ejected from

ladies' car on an lowa railroad, has obtained

judgment for over \$500 against the company own -The Adirondack iron-beds are "panning out" famously. One of them has been followed a mile in length, 700 feet in wiath, and over 40 feet deep, of

almost solid ore.

—At an auction of miscellaneous articles in the open of it began to tain, when a bystander advised the auctioneer that the next thing he had better put up

was an umbrella. -A Missouri newspaper claims that the hogs of that State are so fat that, in order to find out where their heads are, it is necessary to make them aqueal, and then judge by the sound. —A Western paper complains of a new post,

a worm in the flour intended for family use. A black bug, a quarter of an inch long, lays eggs in the flour, which are intened in ten days.

—A Chicago Alderman, who went out th Sieux

City for a few days' sport, made a very good begin-ning by putting three charges into his gun-and brings ing himself down at the arm dre. -- The True Woman, published at Bultimere, is a cheerful sheet. Its original poun in the test name ber is headed. "Lines to a not bean stut, but a very

good-looking woman in her coffin."

—A woman at Oberlin, Ohio, collected money for the soldiers' orphans, and used it to buy a bonnet. She said orphans, after they got used to it, could get along without bread, but women must have bonnets -In consequence of a bequest made in a will

dated March 11, 1815, a sermon is proached in one of the churches of London every year at the beginning of August, to commemorate the detent of the Spanish -A new source of profit in coal oil refineries is said to be of "spruce gum." This is obtained from the very last bolimus-down of the refiner's -tile, and in a crude state has all the fragrance of a barrel of

-A Minnesota teamster took a load of nitreglycerine to market recently, and a few dro s leaked out. The next day, after a saiden bumping together of the springs, he found himself untowardly litted inthe direction of the tailest trees. -The Lagrange (Texas) New Era says : "This

precinct is taxed the small sum of \$10,000 for school purposes, and the only result in sight at project is a ather queer-looking teacher with three pupils. Rather costly, we think, as an experiment."

—A Southern newspaper records that "two Africans thought to throw a Georgia train from the track, but the engineer stacked up, the passengers get

around and organized a syndicate, and thrashed the illains within an inch of their lives." -A well-informed writer says that more than 150,000 acres of the best timber in America are cut every year to supply the demand for railway storpers alone. In a single year the locomotives in the United

States consumed \$56,000,000 worth of wood. -The cause of woman's rights is steadily progressing. An advertisement in a St. Paul (Minus)
paper reads: "Persons who have contracted dente to
B. P. Simmons are forbidden to make payment thereby

-The taking by photograph of the features of criminals in Jalls and pentientiaries, which for many years has been one of the most effective agencies in the detection of crime, has, strange to say, just been adopted in Great Britain by an act of Parliament which will go into effect in November next,

-The time of the Indiana courts is largely

devoted to the work of trying Mrs. Clem. On the 25th inst. her case will come up again, this time at Leganon in Boone county, whither the woman who has sus ained so many severe trials will be transferred from her present residence in the Marion county jail.

The starter who officiated at the Knutsford England) athietic sports was recently fined for using

firing a pistol in the discharge of his duties as a starter. In this country, where every boy has his pockets full of pistols, such a judgment would be considered rather ar burnry. .- Among the Sunday school children of a cer-

tain church was a poor little fellow. He could not tall the number of the house in which he lived, and was charged when he next came to school to hem? is. The next time he appeared he was asked if he broaght the number. "No, sir." said he; "it was nailed on the door so tight that I couldn't got it off."

-A newly-invented fly-paper in Titusville is covered with nitro-glycerine, glue, and molasses. The flies, attracted by the monagenes, slight, and are stack fast by the glue. Should any get away, they proceed to rub their legs together in costasy, when the friction of their own shins causes the pitro-giveering adhering to their feet and limbs to explode, blowing them to

-A very fast Eastern tretting horse, called Judge Brigham, never showed much speed until be was frightened into it by the whistle of a factory at Fall River. His owner had been experimenting will would never make a trotter, when the unearth! shrick of the steam whistle frightened the horse into

-The Confederate powder works near Affanta. Ga., have recently been sold. Most of the powder used by the rebess in the war was manufactured there. nd the Constitution and says there was only one es-lesion during the whole time, which was in the grand-ting mill, situated some distance from the others. nd it was thought at the time that that was caused by -At the recent anniversary of the Oneida

Bantist Association, the Usica Heraki says a visiting clergyman, old enough to be gray, but with rayer locks and board, offered several resolutions touching pustions of reform. Dr. Paston of Utica said he saw no objection to the adoption of the resolutions, but to which the one on the use of tobacc mistribe fol-lowed by one deprecating the use of hair dye. -The Moravians are successful missionaries.

Through their labors heathentsm has disappeared from the ceast of Labrador, and most of the natives are con-nected with the mission. The introduction of mostcating drinks by fishermen has, however, had a bad effect. In Greenland the sate of there is prohibited by the Danish Government: but in Labrador there is no such law, and church discipling in the only corrective that has any force.

-A Boston paper says that a new car-coupling has been invented which uses the common link, but in stead of a pin has a jumbling hook nivoted in the lower lip of the drawbar head, which, when the link is inscriet, passes up through it, and is held in place by a cravitating catch, which is disengeded by a level of the platform or top of the car. After reading this every traveller will, of course, desire to tee the new cou, ling in general use.

-An old Chinaman killed a young one a few tave use in San Francisco, because he was correcting tim for treating his loss irreverently. At they was moking optim in the house of An Wan, and persisted in dropping the ashes on the jour's head, which Ah and didn't like. So he gave him a sound reproof by thing him on the head with a heavy cadget. Ah ow returned the action by drawing a knife and drep-og Ah Wah on the spot.

Abernethy being called to a patient who fan ed himself very il', told him ingenuously what he ought, and declined prescribing, thinking it nancestry. "Now you are here," said the patient, "I shall ray, "Now you district." Mid the patient, "I shall be obliged to you. Mr. Abernethy, if you will tell me how I must live—what I may eat, and what not." " fly directions as to that roint," said the physician, who abominated this sort of question, " will be few and simple. You must not cat the poker, shovel, natongs, for they are hard of digestion; nor the believe, because they are windy; but anything else you please."

-It is said that the Prussian Government in ands to propose to the Chamber several religious re tution of 1849; another to exclude the cierny from the imposition of the remode, and another remove with the pursue their studies in the Episcopai college. There is also talk about the Minister of Rengion and Instruction ordering a new translation of the Fine to take the place of Luther's. This was described es several years ego, but has never been carried into